

# Subgradient

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# Outline

1. Introduction to Subgradients
2. Visualizing Subgradients

# The Problem: Non-Differentiable Functions

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## Solution: Subgradients

**Subgradients** generalize gradients to convex but non-differentiable functions

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## What is a Subgradient?

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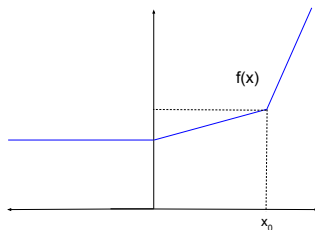
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**Intuition:**  $g$  defines a **linear lower bound** that touches  $f$  at  $x_0$

# The Classic Example: $f(x) = |x|$

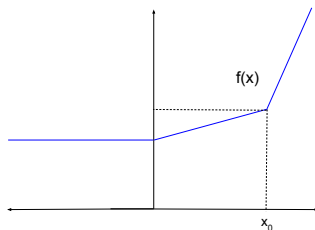
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Non-differentiable function at  $x = 0$

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Non-differentiable function at  $x = 0$

**Classical calculus:** Derivative doesn't exist at  $x = 0$

**Subgradient calculus:** We can find a [set](#) of valid subgradients!

# Pop Quiz: Subgradient Intuition

## Quick Quiz 1

For  $f(x) = |x|$  at  $x = 0$ , which values could be subgradients?

a) Only  $g = 0$

**Answer:** b) Any value in  $[-1, 1]$  satisfies the subgradient condition!



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- c) Only  $g = 1$  or  $g = -1$

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# Solution

- Construct a differentiable  $g(x)$

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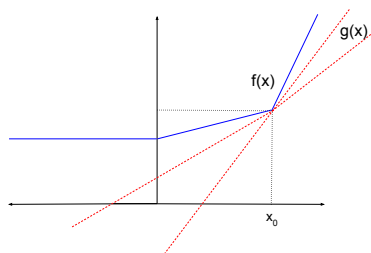
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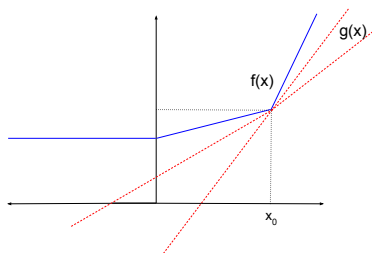
# Solution

- Construct a differentiable  $g(x)$ 
  - Intersecting  $f(x)$  at  $x = x_0$
  - Below or on  $f(x)$  for all  $x$



# Solution

- Compute slope of  $g(x)$  at  $x = x_0$



## Another Example: $f(x) = |x|$

- Subgradient of  $f(x)$  belongs to  $[-1, 1]$

